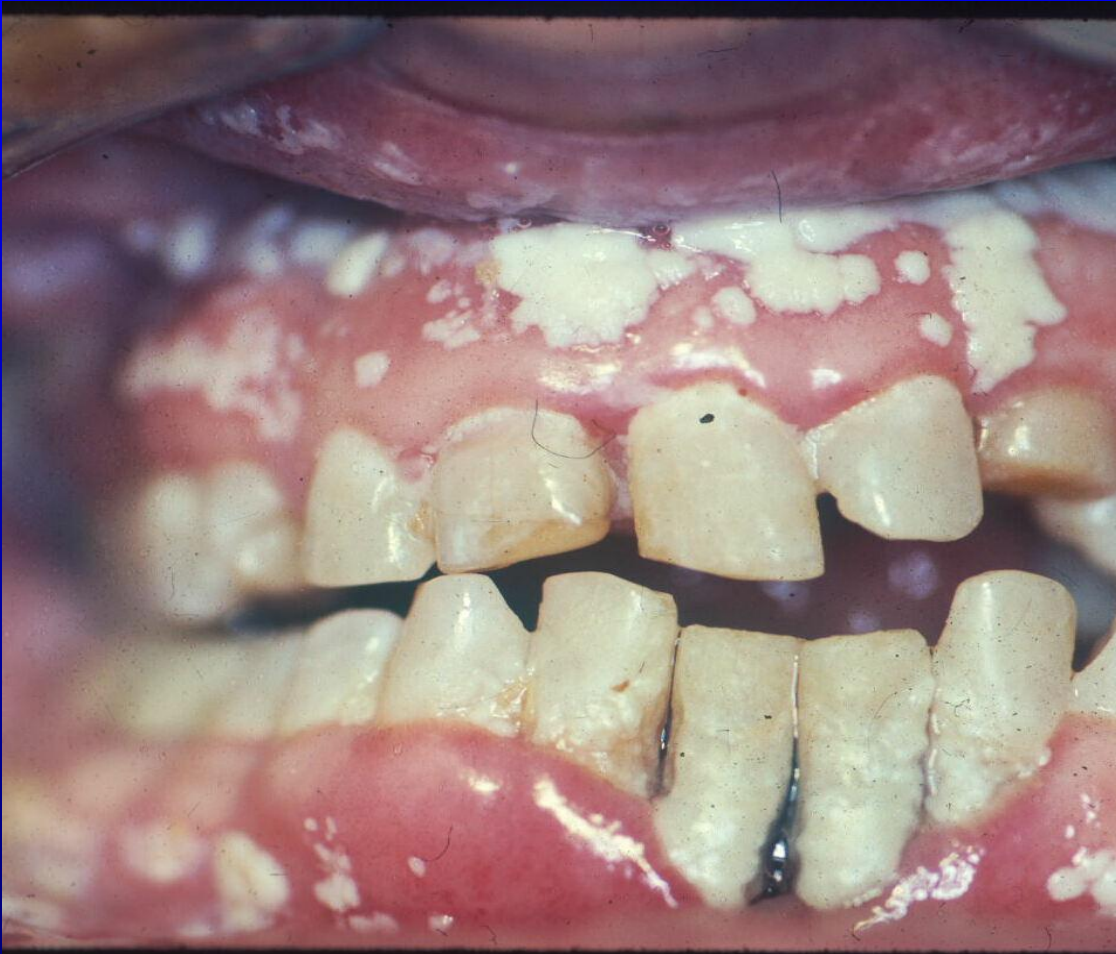


# **ORAL LESIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HIV DISEASE**

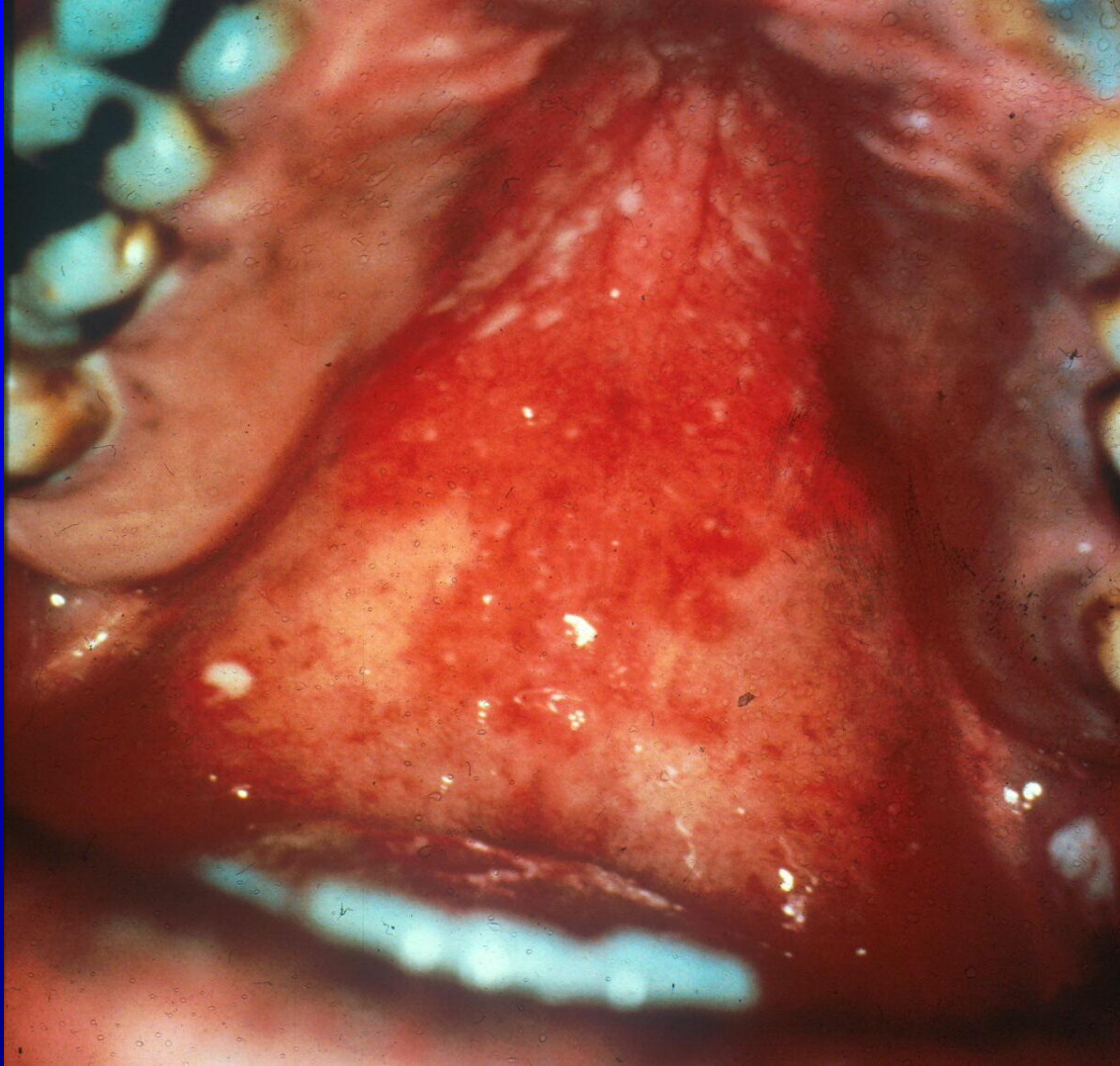
**DR. VALLI MEEKS  
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND  
BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF  
DENTAL SURGERY**

# ORAL LESIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HIV DISEASE



## Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- pseudomembranous - white or yellow plaques on mucosa; leaves raw, bleeding surface upon wiping plaque away.



## Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- erythematous - mucosal erythema (red macules or patches); cytology smear or culture is + for Candida/yeast.

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## Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- hyperplastic - white plaques which cannot be wiped away.

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## Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- angular cheilitis - erythema, fissures at labial commissures.

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## Periodontal Disease

- linear gingival erythema - fiery, red band along free gingival margin; also punctate areas of erythema; spontaneous bleeding may be present.



## Periodontal Disease

- necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (including ANUG) - pseudomembrane of interdental papillae (necrosis); ulceration; fetor oris; pain.

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## Periodontal Disease

- necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis  
- after 7 days of antibiotics.

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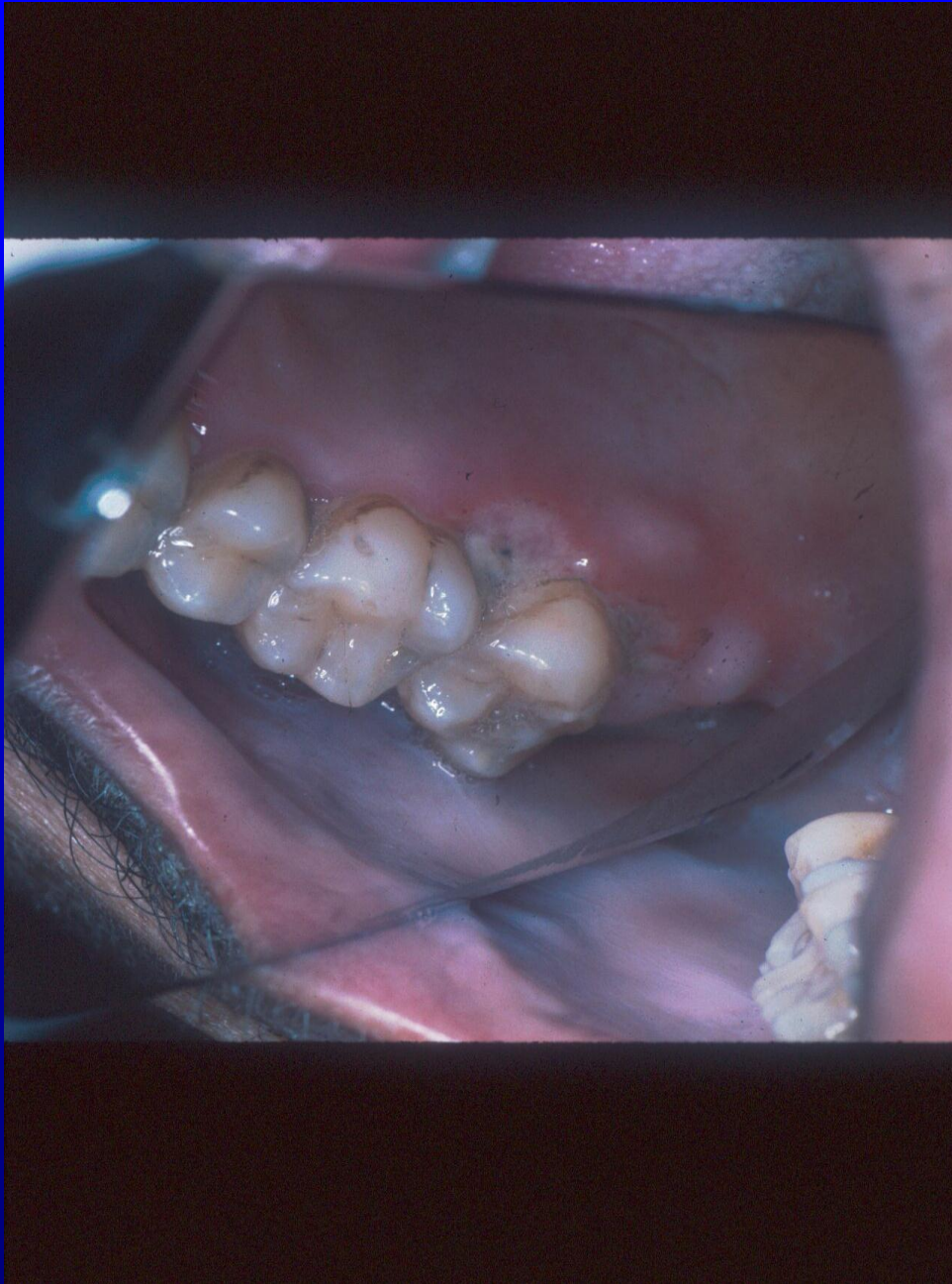




## Periodontal Disease

- necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis - extremely rapid and progressive destruction of periodontal attachment and bone; fetor oris; pain.

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## Periodontal Disease

- necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis

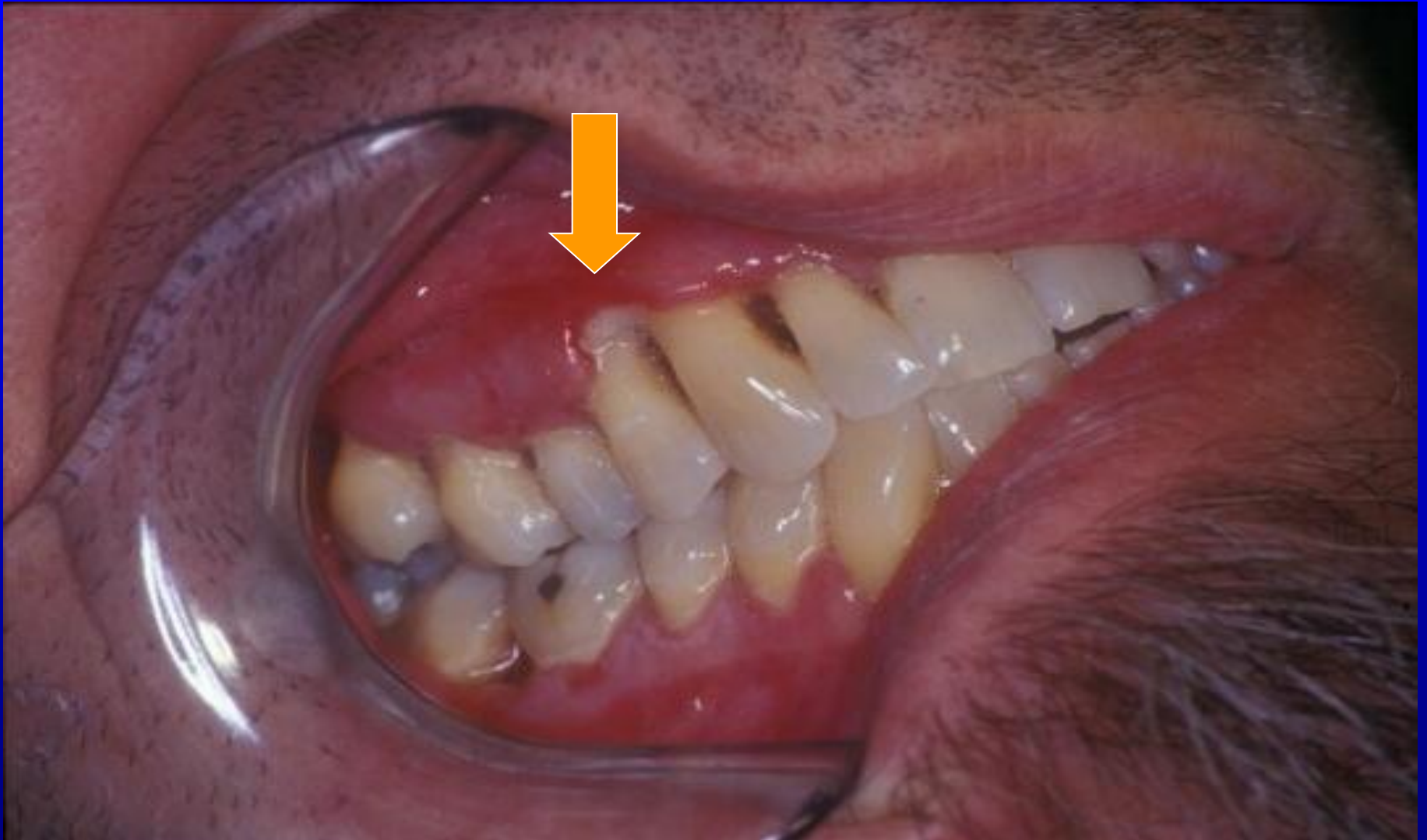
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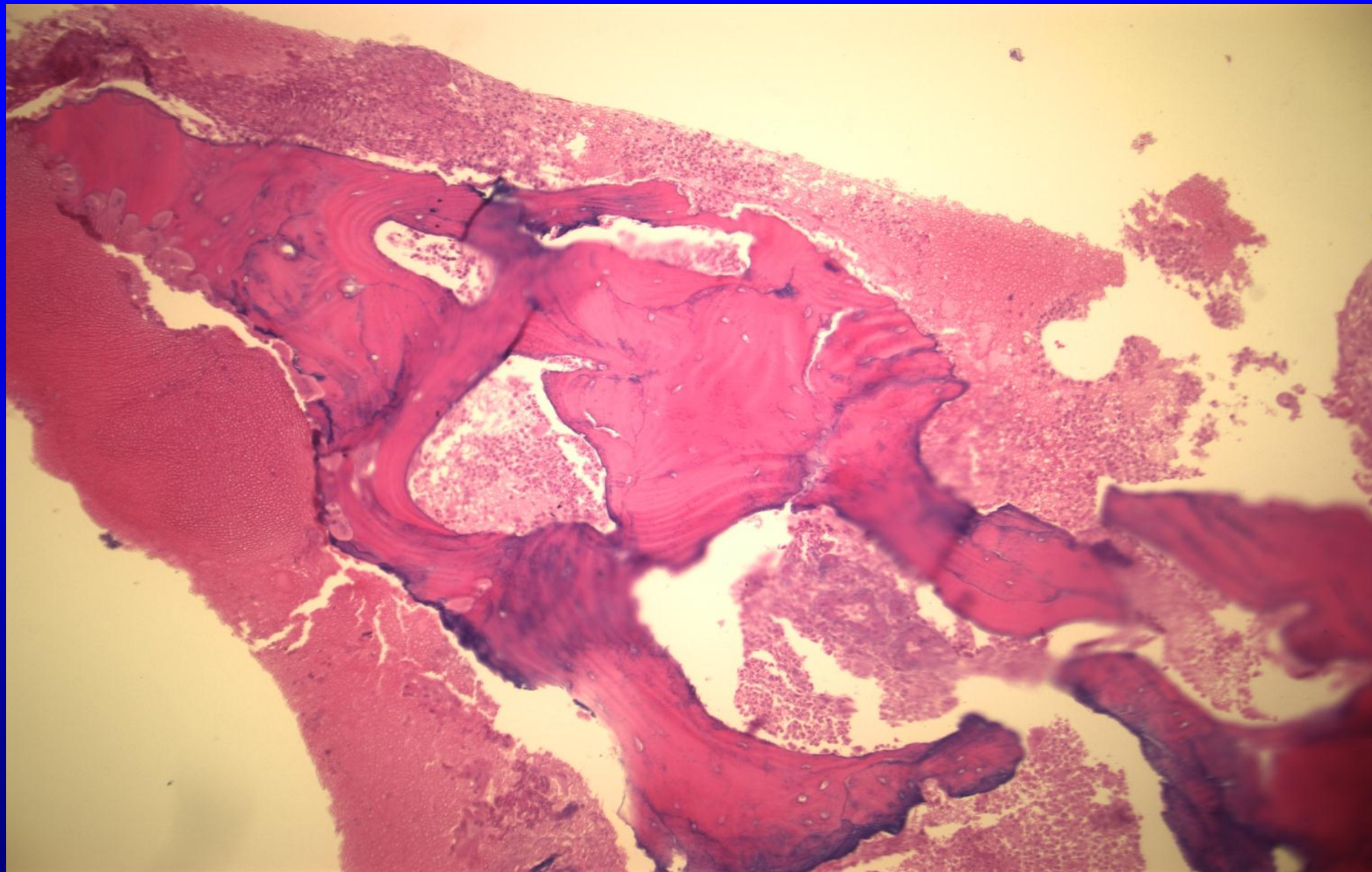
**CASE PRESENTATION:**  
**Acute Necrotizing**  
**Ulcerative**  
**Periodontitis -**  
**pseudomembrane of**  
**interdental papillae**  
**(necrosis); ulceration;**  
**fetor oris; pain.**



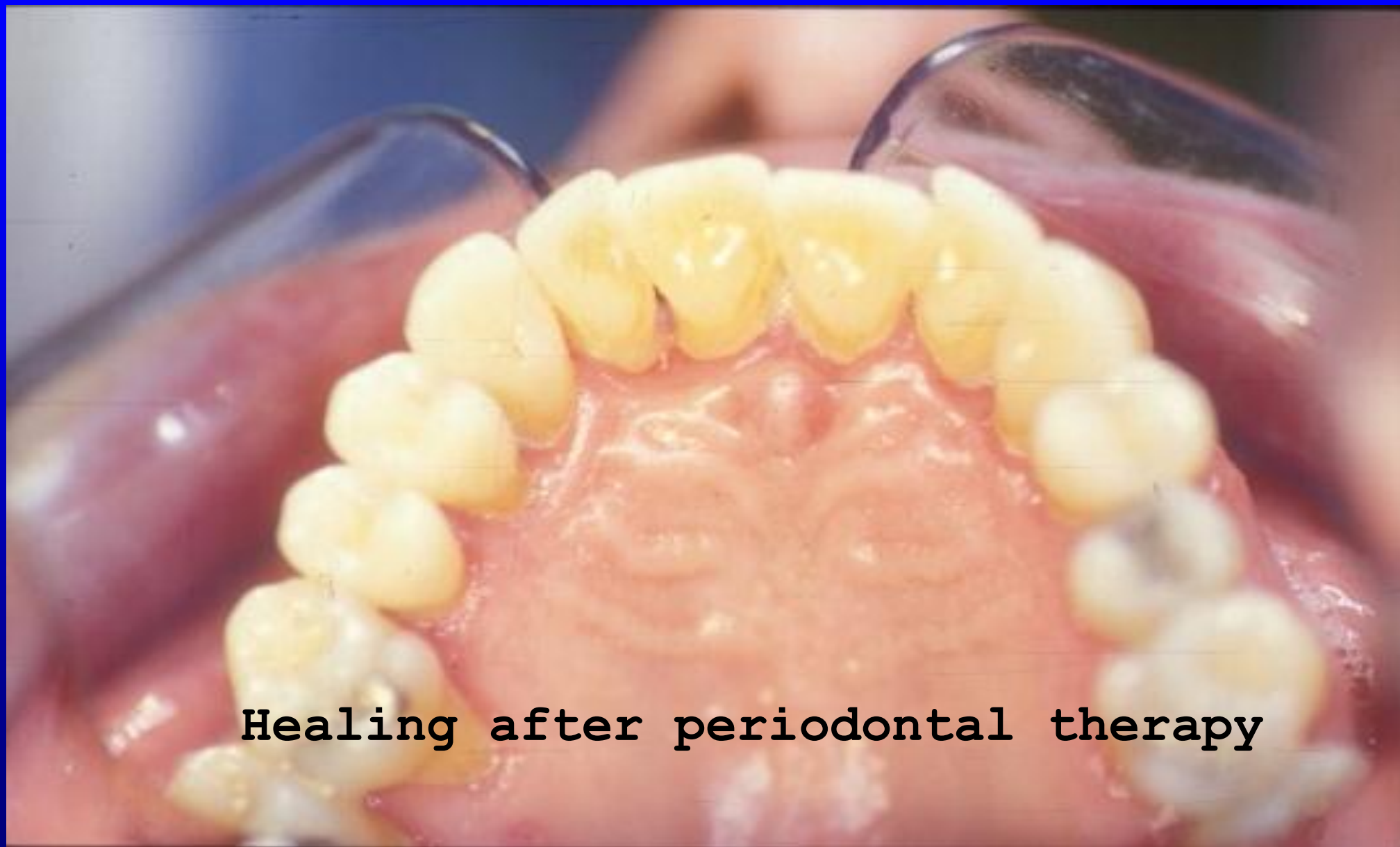




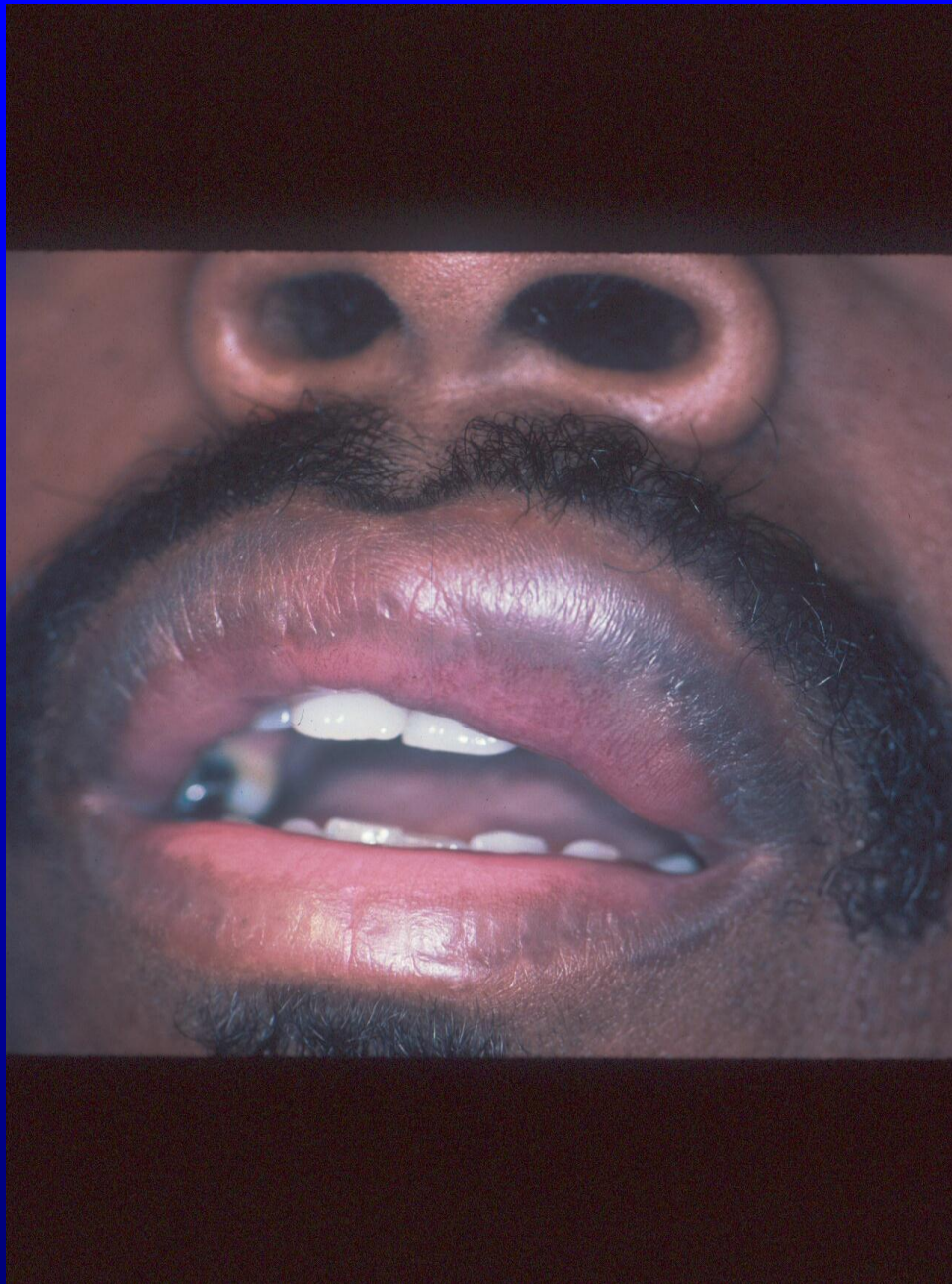








Healing after periodontal therapy



## **Kaposi's Sarcoma**

- **malignant neoplasm of blood vessels; a reactive lesion.**

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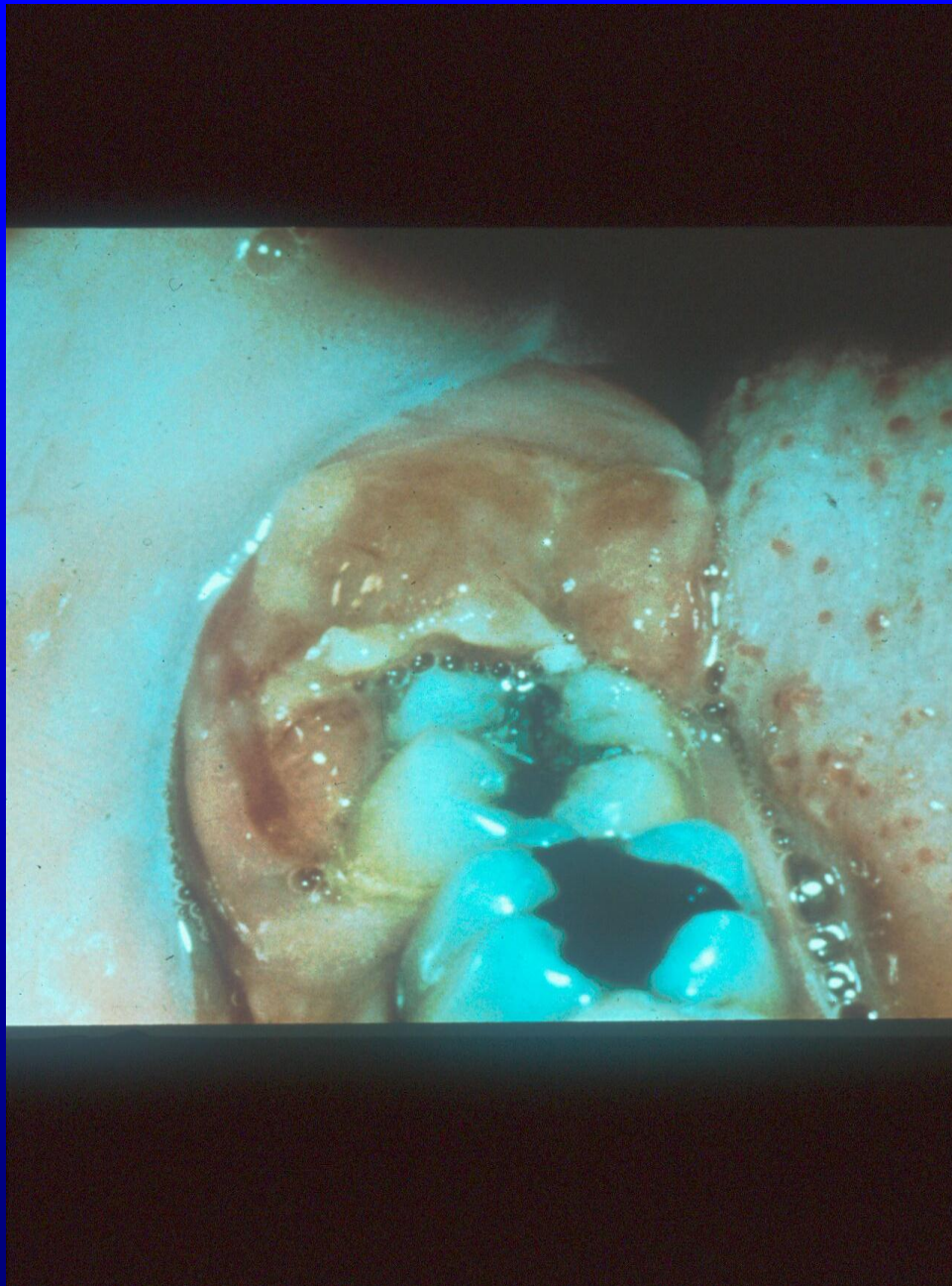




## Kaposi's Sarcoma

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## **Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma**

- **B-cell lymphoma; can appear as necrotic, ulcerated mass or nonulcerated, normal color or erythematous mucosa; diagnosis by biopsy.**

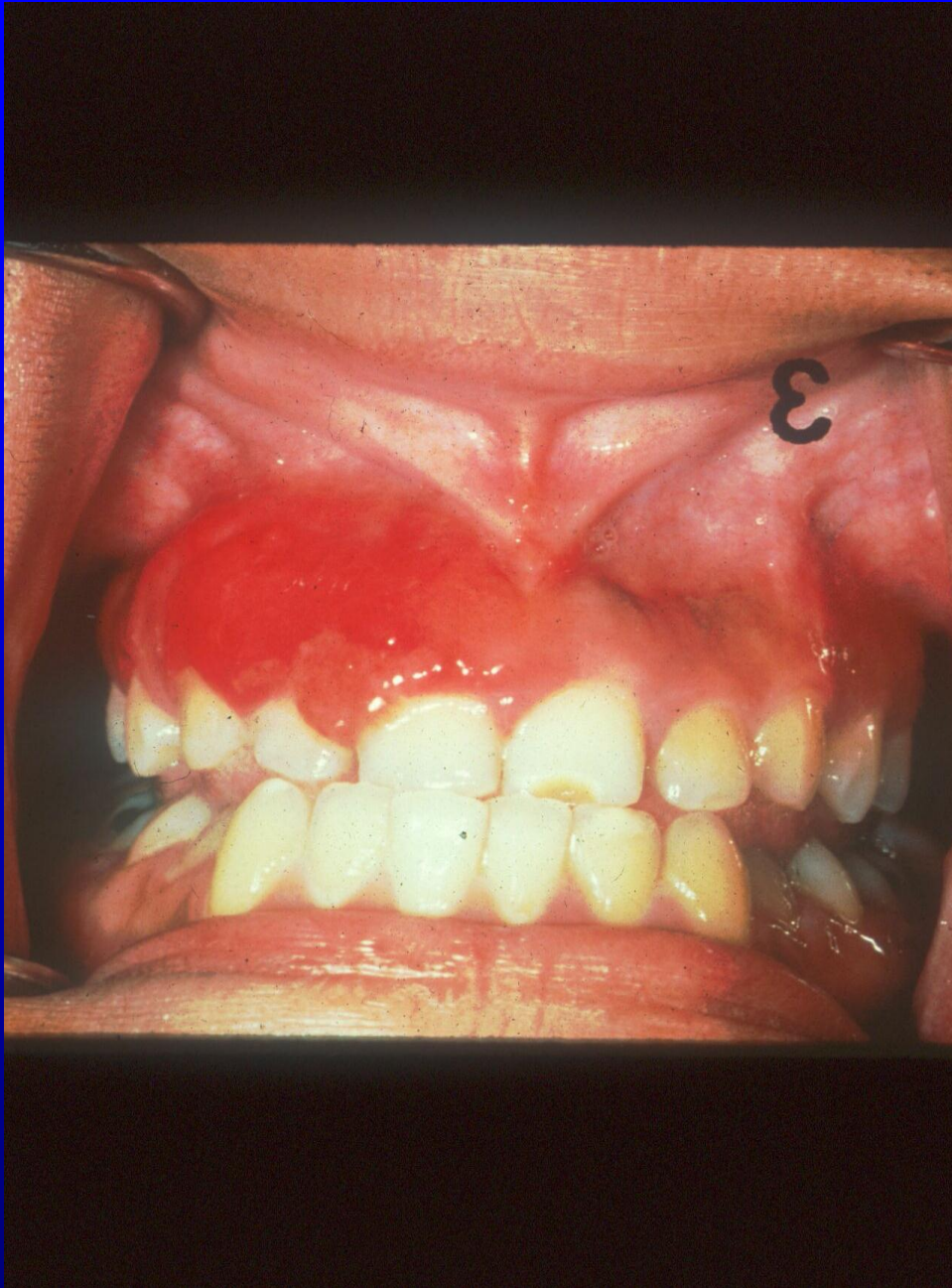


## **Melanotic Pigmentation**

- **hyperpigmented, macular lesions; asymptomatic; clinically can be mistaken for Kaposi's Sarcoma.**

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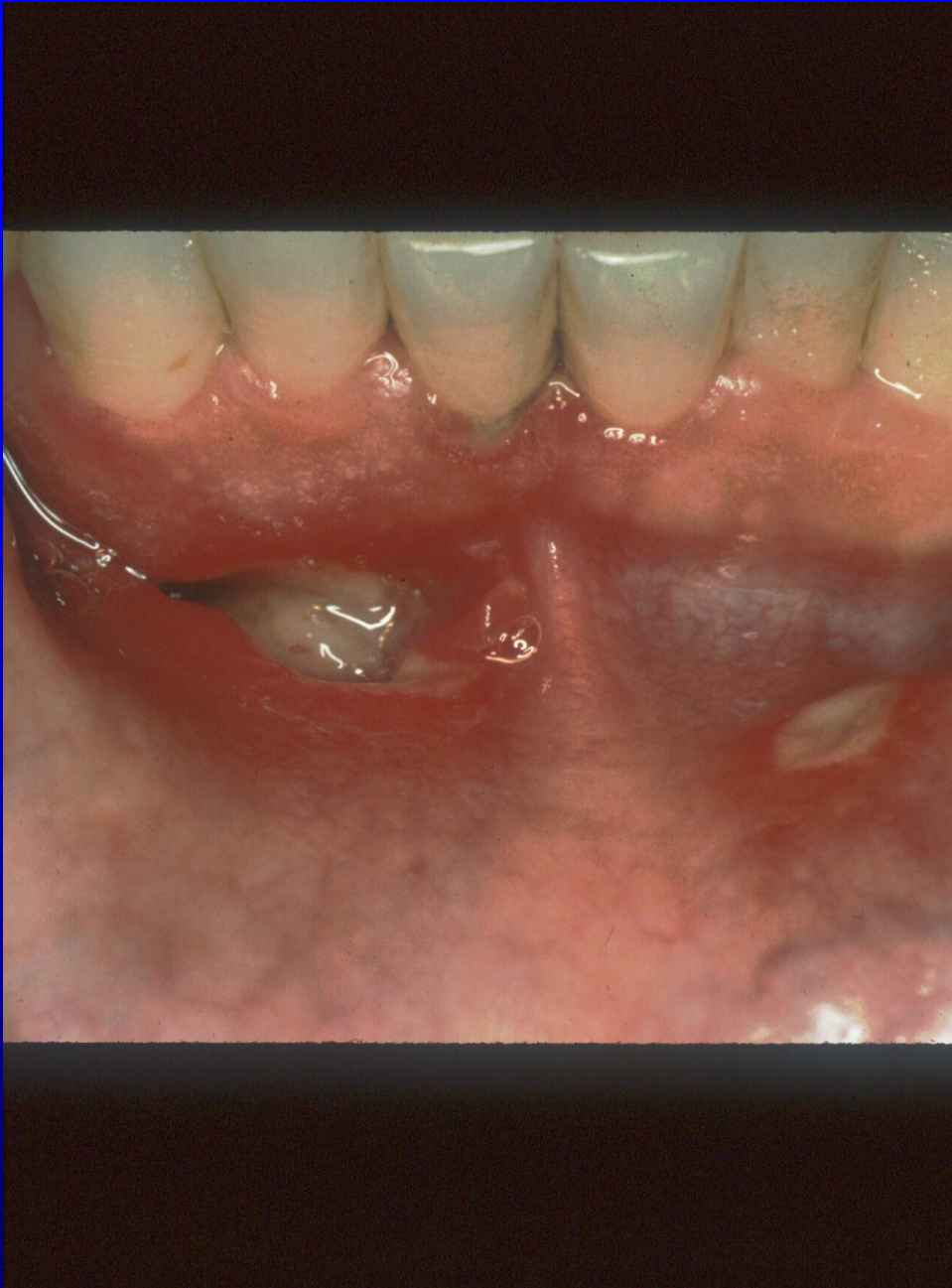


## **Mycobacterium Tuberculosis**

- **usually pulmonary infection; extrapulmonary lesions appear as painful, indurated, nonhealing ulcerated lesions.**

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## **Necrotizing Stomatitis**

- **extensive soft tissue necrosis exposing underlying bone; often no etiologic agent found.**

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## **Necrotizing Stomatitis**

- **10 days after treatment**

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## **Ulceration Not Otherwise Specified**

- **ulceration with a predilection for the pharynx; characteristics of ulceration is not recognized as any pattern similar to aphthous ulceration; may be related to specific medications like ddC.**

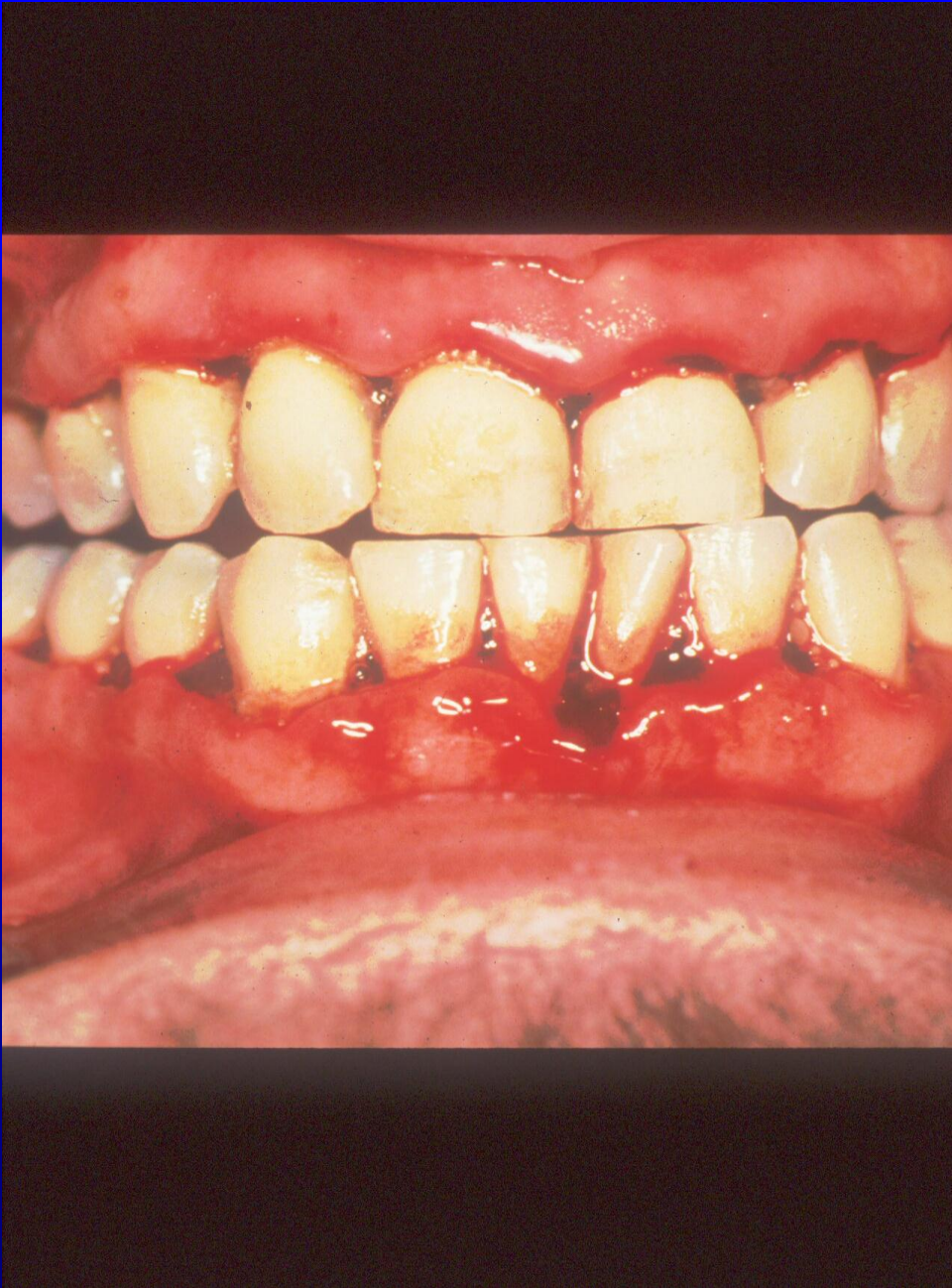




## **Salivary Gland Enlargement**

- **unilateral or bilateral enlargement of salivary (parotid) gland.**

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## **Thrombocytopenia Purpura**

- **dramatic decrease in platelet count**
- **hemorrhage/spontaneous bleeding of gingiva; bruises on extremities.**

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## **Herpes Simplex**

- **vesicular lesions which rupture becoming painful, irregular ulcerations; intraorally, usually found on tissue bound to bone, e.g. palate**
- **herpetic lesion lasting longer than 30 days is an AIDS defining lesion**





## **Papilloma; Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia (FEH)**

- “wart”; clinical appearance may be flat (FEH) or spiky, cauliflower-like; human papilloma virus

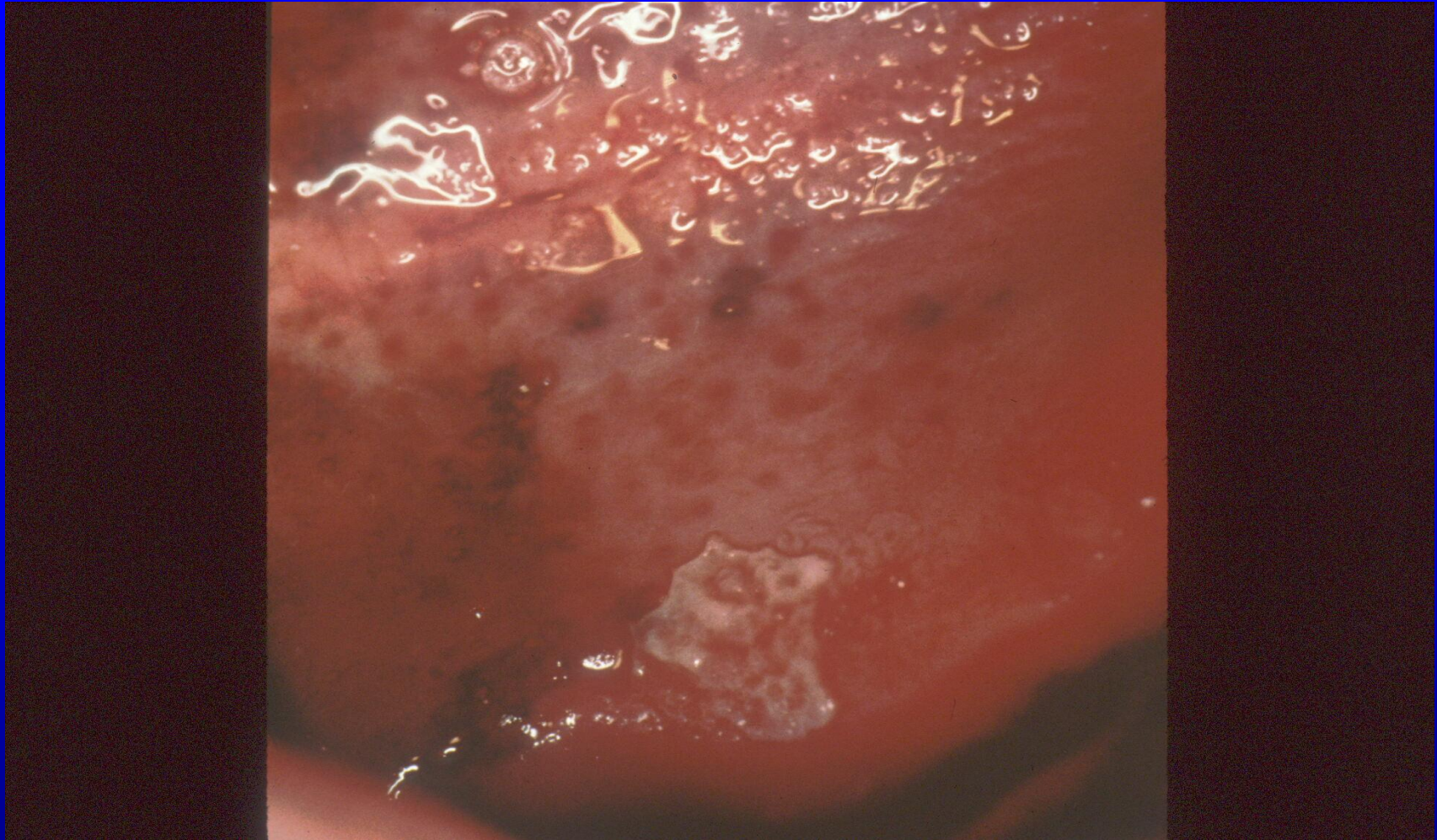
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## **Papilloma; Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia (FEH)**

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**Papilloma; Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia (FEH)**

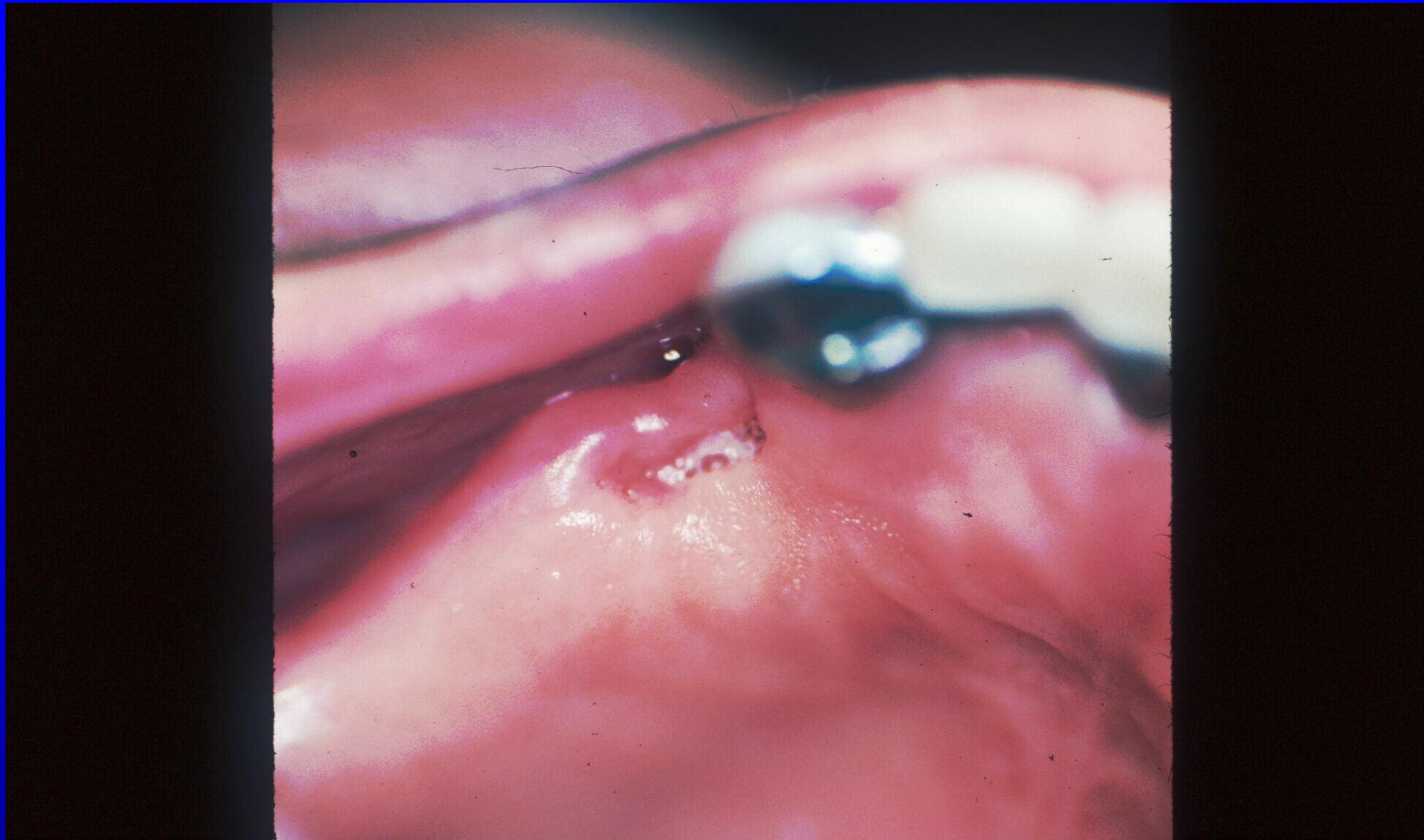




## Herpes Zoster (Shingles)

- activation of *Varicella zoster* virus which has been dormant in sensory nerve; unilateral, often vesicular lesions.

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## Bacterial Infections

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- *A. israelii*; *E. coli*; *K. pneumoniae* etiological agents cultured from oral ulcerative or granulomatous lesions; possible cause of slow/poor wound healing.

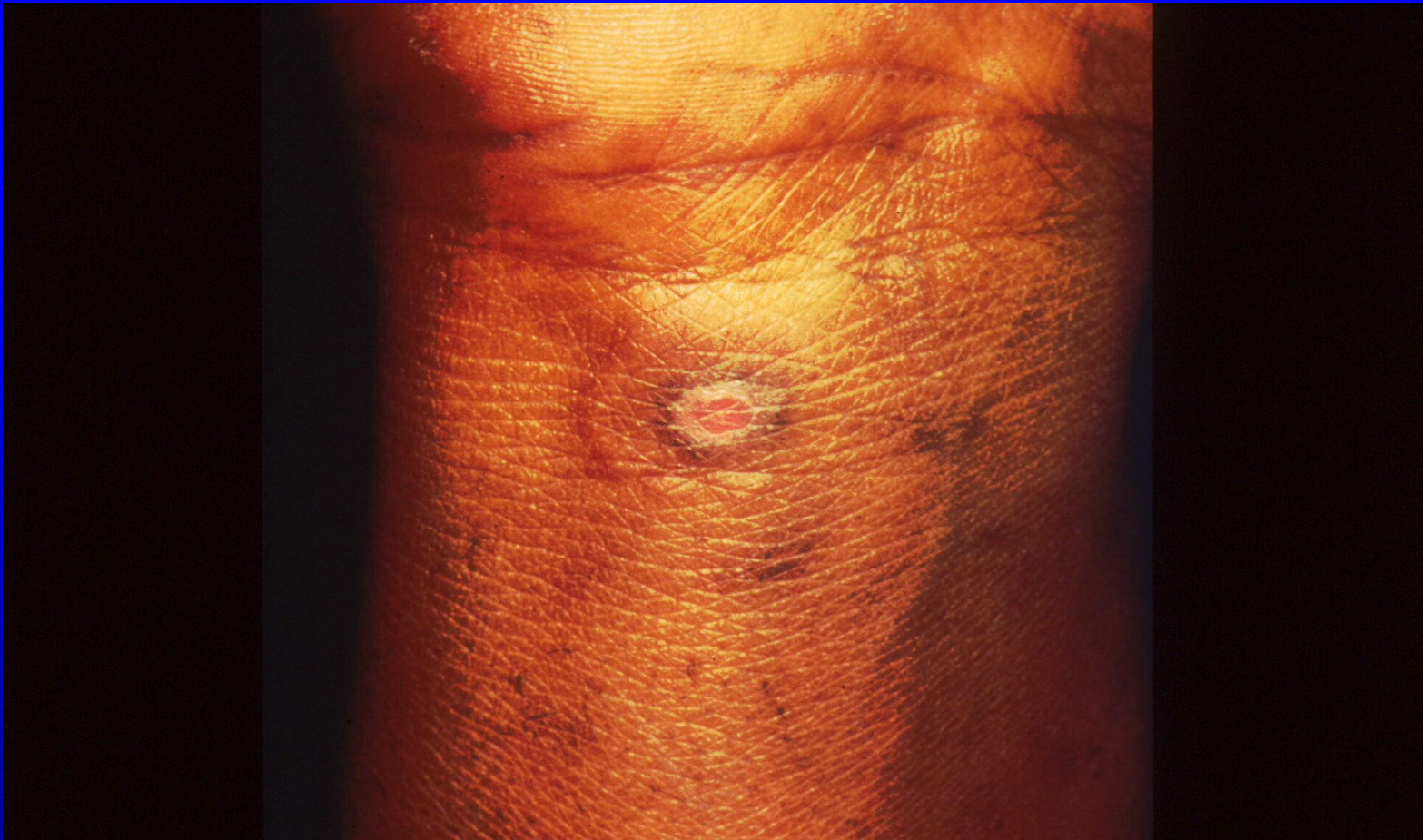




## Bacillary (epithelioid) Angiomatosis

- bacterial infection; causative agent: *Bartonella henselae* / *Rochalimaea henselae*; clinical appearance can be mistaken for Kaposi's sarcoma.

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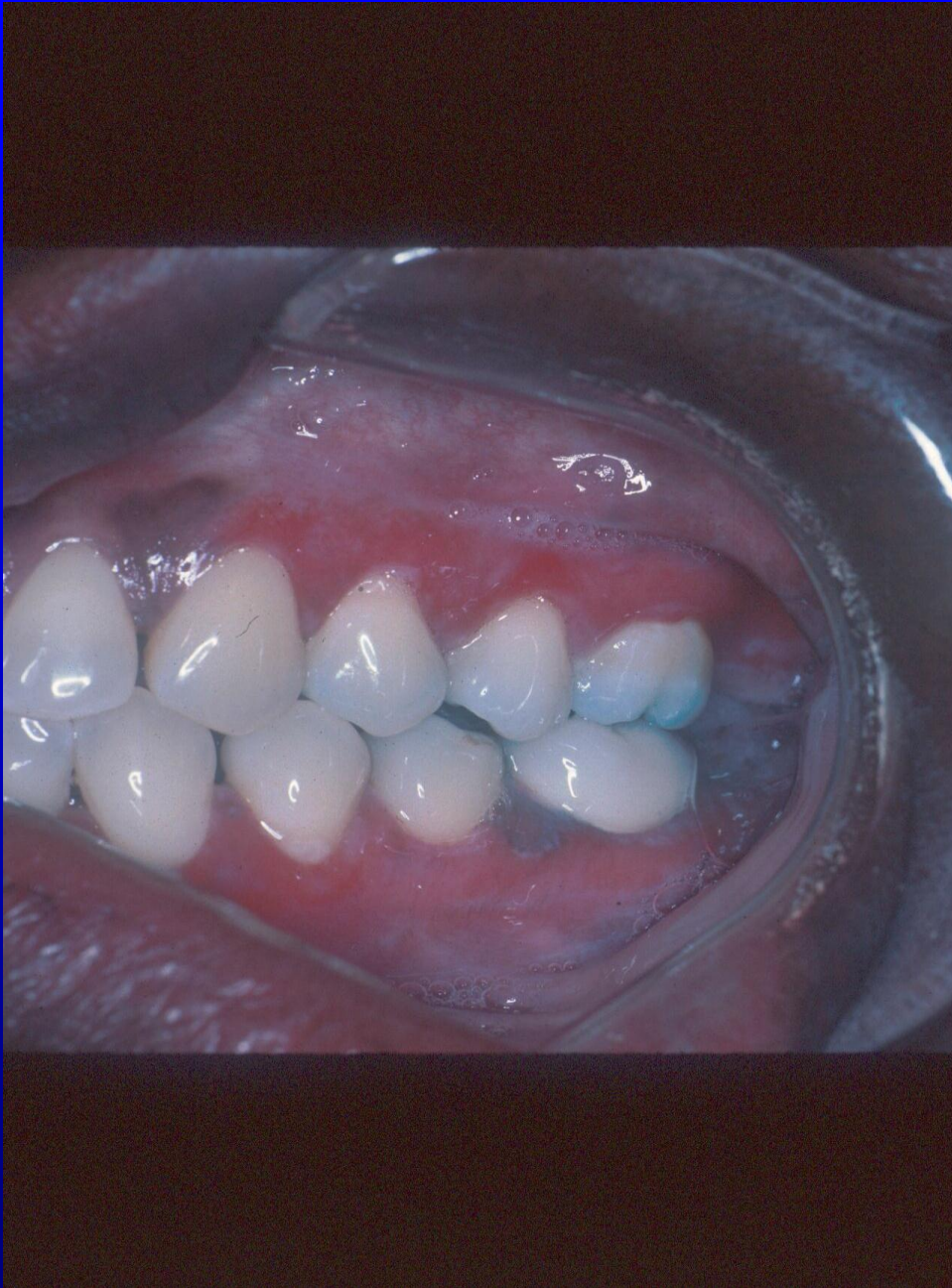


## **Erythema Multiforme**

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- **hypersensitivity reaction; acute, self-limiting process affecting skin (target lesion) or mucous membranes - orally seen as ulcerations or vesicular/bullous lesions.**





## **Lichen Planus**

- **cell mediated immune response;**  
**white keratotic lines (striae);**  
**atrophic or erosive lesion**  
**(desquamative).**

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## **Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis**

- **raised, red border with necrotic, depressed center**
- **minor**

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## **Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis**

- **major**

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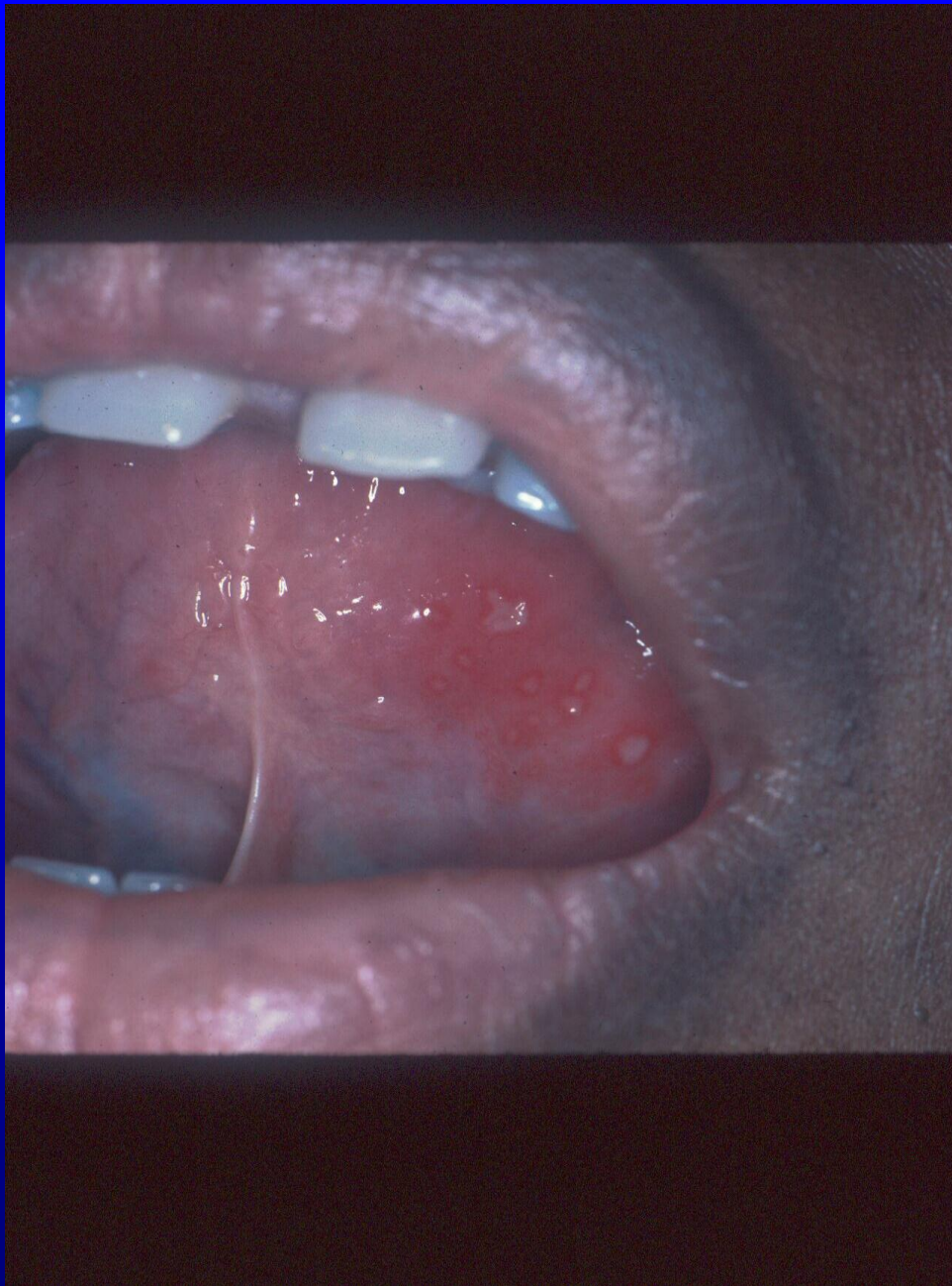


## **Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis**

- **major, healed with scarring**

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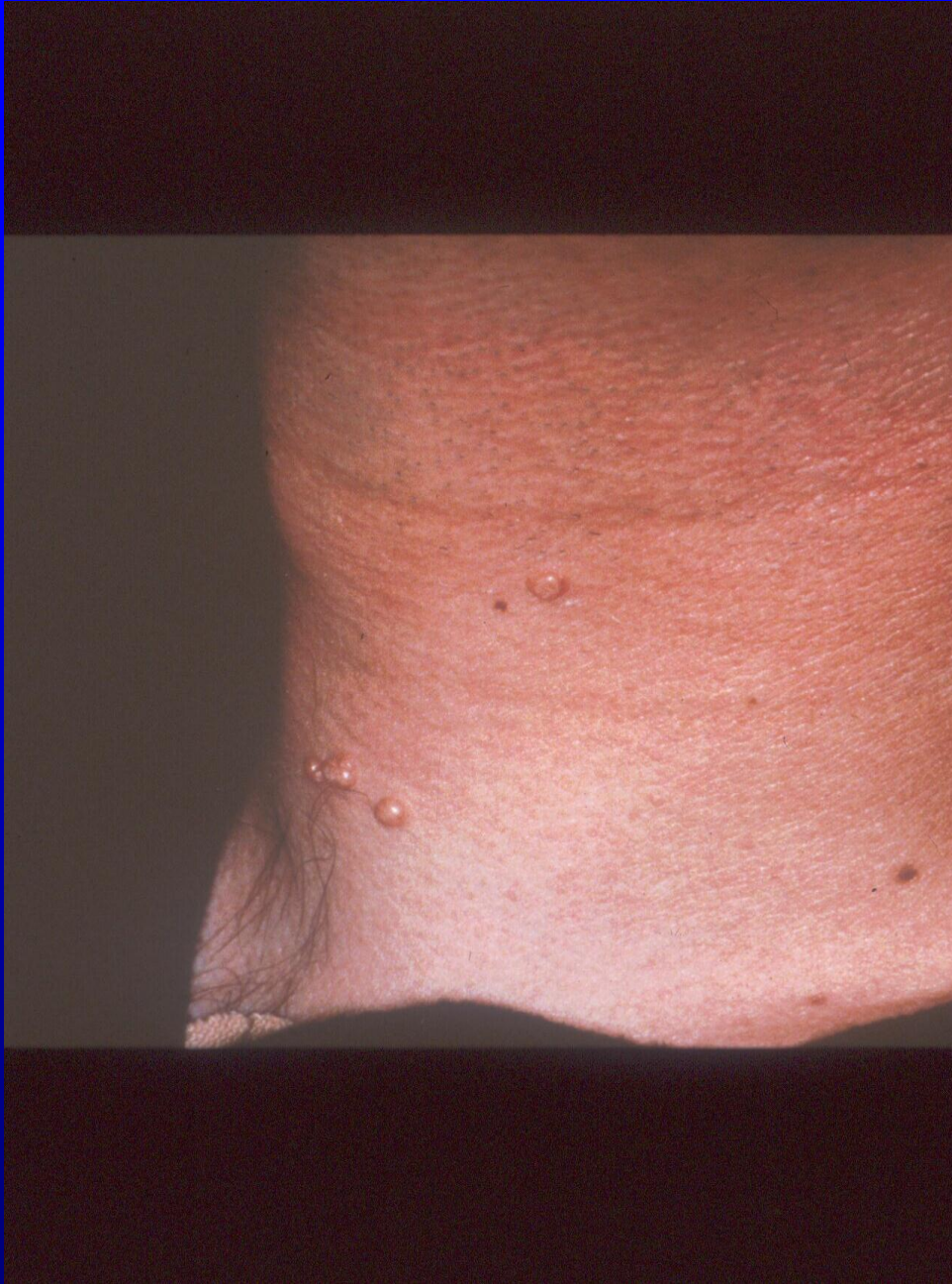




## **Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis**

- **herpetiform**

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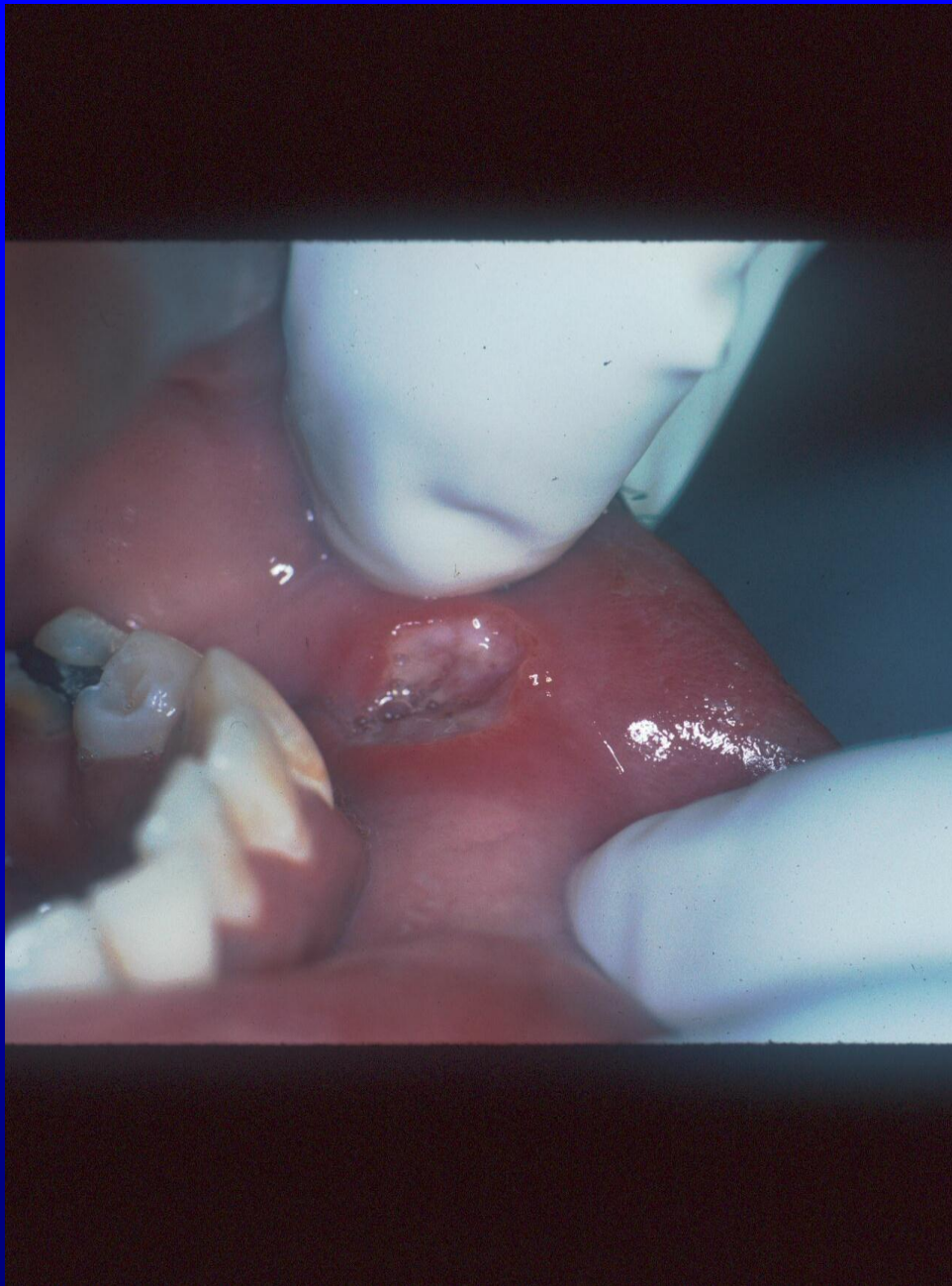


## **Molluscum Contagiosum**

- **viral wart; spread via direct contact**

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## **Cytomegalovirus**

- **usually causes eye complications (CMV retinitis); also can have intraoral ulceration associated with the cytomegalovirus; spread via direct contact**
- **CMV is found in virtually all body fluids; crosses transplacental barrier; caution - pregnant dental providers.**



## **Xerostomia (dry mouth)**

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## **Vitamin Deficiency & Angular Cheilitis**

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**Oral hairy leukoplakia (OHL) is a viral infection caused by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).**



# Oral Viral Lesions

## Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)

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- Treat for cosmetic reasons; otherwise no treatment is warranted
- Use of Acyclovir or topical Podophyllum resin has been reported to provide relief

